ORIGINAL

Cobalt-60 (Co-60)
T1/2 = 5.271 y
Decay by beta decay, gamma emission
Decay to Ni-60 (stable), **after 40 years** less than 0.0075 fraction of activity remaining

Cesium-137 (Cs-137)
T1/2= 30.17 years
Decay by beta decay, gamma emission
Decay to Ba-137 (stable), **after 211 years** less than 0.0075 fraction of initial activity remaining

Lead-210 (Pb-210)
T1/2= 22.3 years
Decay by beta to Bi-210, then Po-210, and alpha decay to Pb-206
Decay to Pb-206 **after 156 years** less than 0.0075 fraction of initial activity remaining

Radium-226 (Ra-226)
T1/2=1600 years
Decay by alpha decay to Rn-222, to Pb-210
After 11,200 years less than 0.0075 fraction of initial activity remaining

Actinium-227 (Ac-227)
T1/2=21.773 years
Decay by alpha emissions to Fr-223 (unstable), eventually to Pb-207 (stable)
After 159 years less than 0.0075 fraction of initial activity remains

Neptunium-237 (Np-237)
T1/2= 2.14 E6 years
Decay by alpha emissions thu Neptunium series to many alpha emitters
Much left after even one half life 2,140,000 years

The use of these radio nuclides at the site was between the years of 1950-1960. Only H-3 was used in production at the site until 2007. Any radionuclide remaining at the site was a waste or a product of contamination that remained onsite.

1950 to 2010 is 60 years. If there is one Curie of activity of any of the COCs from 1950's, the following would remain:

Co-60, less than 0.001 x 1 = 1m Ci, still very radioactive.
Cs-137, approx. 0.25 Ci
Pb-210, 0.13 Ci
Ra-226, almost all the initial activity
Ac-227, approx. 0.15 Ci
Np-237, almost all the initial activity

what does this mean? → millirems

The above-listed radionuclide's of concern hazardous substances in accordance with NCP § 302.4.